Montavione, Sept. 23, 1854.

An event has just occurred in Montrideo too good to be lost, and which you shall have briefly; a whole book to be lost, and which you shall have briefly; a whole book own, and a very amsing one too.

ish, the United States brig Bainbridge, lying in s

almost beyond belief—an alarm quite unnecessary. As the tops of the houses are flat, more than half the city uld have seen at a funce, in the starlight, that a sir gle vessel was firing. Upon the commencement of the exercise the whole city rose in the utmost alarm—the troops in hot basic were turned out, the guns of the fort were trained upon the town double shotted, and the Brazilian soldiery stationed at La Union, one league out, were marched in, the cavalry followed by a regiment or foot. In the manouver, it is to be regretted a mistatwas made by some, who turned to the left instead of the
right, and are now supposed to be near the frontier.

Many of the worthy inhabitants fled, verifying also the

" what shadows we are and what shadows

e sought might be found."

There are two Spanish vossals of war in the port, who we also in the same state of excitement. Notwithstanding they must have seen that the Baiabridge was making exercise, with what they knew could be no more as tenguns, that being her battery, these two vosis, one a brig of twenty and the other a schoons of n guns, also went to quariers, double shotted their ms and remained by them, it is said, all night. They at boat to see what the "Yankees" were about; but ey did not board the brig, supposing, perhaps like e poet—"Tis distance lends enchantment to the war."

they did not board the brig, supposing, perhaps, like the poet—"Tis distance leads enchantment to the view."

In short, there was an expose of what would occur in a real attack or revolution. As many as had cause of mortification, as a natural result, upon finding how groundless had been their fears, changed their tone to one of reprobation and anger, and brave as Julius Cenar, cally wish to see their enemies to destroy them. Those who by accident found out first that there were no balls, have made a lucky hit, and in this part of the evening, no less than eight gallant young gentlemen had assembled in front of the house of two young ladies. Such devotion must bring marriage. "None but the brave deserve the fair."

At half past eleven, on board the brig, only the officer of the deck, the quartermaster, and the sentry were awake; unconsciously the others slopt, nor dreamed that the city and the country, far and wide were alarmed, and that many were flying, as Capt. Cuttle would say, "where the wicked might have rest, and no shot como."

A day or so after the fright on share, the following explanation, and answer to various notices published, was forwarded to the Comercio de la Plata, by some one of the officers of the vessel, it may be presumed:—

"Having seen a notice in the Comercio in relation to a general exercise at quarters on board the United States brig Bainbridge, it has been thought advisable to state that the airm and confusion that it appears to have occasioned were wholly unexpected, and that had it been supposed such would have been the result, that the vessel for the occasion would have been the result, that the vessel for the occasion would have been the result, that the vessel for the occasion would have been the result, that the vessel for the occasion would have been the result, that the vessel for the occasion would have been the result here. The astonishment of the officers of the Bainbridge is as great as the alarm which it appears the exercise occasioned.

"It is a part of the duty of offi

bridge is as great as the slarm which it appears the exercise occasioned.

"It is a part of the duty of officers on foreign stations to respect not only the just rights of the people among whom they may be, but also to a certain degree their prejudices and their timidities. It was not to be supposed that a people so accustomed to the sound of cannon would be thrown into a state of alarm at so early an hour, when, from every housetop it might be seen it came from a vessel-of-war performing a necessary exercise in accustoming the men to their duties in the darkness of the night. As regards the supposed danger to the town, from the explosion of the pswder magazine, it may be remarked, that since the existence of the American Navy no event of the kind has occurred, either during exercise or an engagement; and that, admitting even this occurrence, the possible damage would have been small, and the grandeur of the spectacle might be regarded as an ample recompense for so inconsiderable an injury."

LETTER TO THE MINISTER OF POREIGN APPAIRS.

HIS EXCRIMINOT THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN APPAIRS, MONTHURDO—
The undersigned presents his compliments to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and regrets exceedingly that a custom which has been practised for years in the savy of the United States should have caused (to his great mortification) the unjust and the uncalled tor opinions expressed by the Montevideses both in public and private. It has always been the wish of the undersigned to conform strictly to the laws of the country in which he might be, and on the night of Wednesday nothing was further from his intestion than to disturb the tranquility of the city by a custom which he, in our may, has practised for years in most cities of Europe and of the United States.

The undersigned cannot but again regret that anything should have arisen to call forth these expressions from the Montevidesne; safe he begs leave to inform the minister and authorities, that if an exercise to which he has always been accustomed, has caused any alarm or creates any ill feeling in the city, this may be taken and used as his apology, as it has not only been his wish, but the instructions of his government, that the United States officers should cultivate the most friendly relations with the Oriental Republic.

rith the Oriental Republic. alt me te assure you of my distinguished consider C. Y. HUNTER, Lieut. Comdg.

To R. M. HAMILTON, ESQ., United States Consul at Monterideo.

U. S. CONNULATE, MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 23, 1854.

IM.—Having received your despatch of the date of the 21st inst., addressed to H. E., the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for cellvery, I beg to Inform you that I visited his this morning at 11 o'clock, at the government house, and, after handing him said despatch, I translated to him its contents at his request; and I am happy to state that he desired me to express to you his thanks forthe explanation, and to assure you of the satisfactory result it afforded to the government; and begged that hesceforth you would feel no uneasiness on the subject, and that a translated copy of your note would appear in the Comercio del Plata to-morrow, for the perusul of the inhabitants, and thus remove all excitement upon the occasion alluded to.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obdt. servt.

ssion aluded to.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obdt. servt.,

R. M. HAMILTON, United States Consul.

tt. Commanding C. V. Huwrzu, United States brig
Bainbridge, Montevideo Harbor.

Bainbridge, Montevideo Harbor.

A Bloody Tragedy in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Delta of the 1st inst., gives the following details of a bloody tragedy enacted on New Year's eve, in a vite quarter of the city called Corderoy alley, at a low groggery. Mr. Manion, the husband of the landady, was attracted into the yard by some noise in the alley. He was approaching the small gateway, when he received a blow to the landady, which felled him to the earth, breaking the bottle to pieces. Five other persons came to his assistance, from the house; two of them ran immediately to the gate to ascertain who had thrown the bottle, and as they were passing out into the siley, a knife was drawn across the abdomen of each, cutting so deeply that their bowels protruded, and they fell to the earth. The other two tien followed out to see what had become of their companions, and were met at the gate with the same horrible fate, they also being cut across the abdomen, perhaps by the same hand and with the same kanfe, still researing with the blood of their companions. A fifth succeeded in getting into the alley, and after a severe tusels with the assassins, who, he says, were four in number, he succeeded in eacaping uninjured, and gave the alimn to the police. When the officers arrived the spectacle presented in the alley was indeed most horrible—sur persons tiping in front of the gateway, weltering in their clood, most of them the consensative abdomen. One of the wounded men was taken into the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and the other three were conveyed to the house, and feut t

Peter McCormack, another of the wounded, who had been left in Manion's house, was taken to the hospital on Monday foremoon, and died at two o'clock in the afternoon. The coroner's verdict in his case was the same as that in reference to Halligan, the wound being in the abdomen. Two other accessories are implicated by this verdict, whose names it is best to suppress till they shall be arrested. McCormack was only twenty-two years of age.

Coyle, it was thought, could not survive through last night. The other man may possibly recover.

Noval Intelligence. Initel States storeship Supply, Commander Sinclair, an Singapore for New York, passed Struits of Sands on 9th of Neysuber.

Grant active from Mexico show the consistent in that unhappy country. Evidences of this come to sa palably with every mail, notwithsteading the three, its verything under the country which come to see the satisfact of the satis

The delays which have attended the American party are well known, and the time at which the whole will be completed is very indefinitely estimated. The uncertainty is a very troublesome element in Santa Anna's calculations, and the want of this moose may have a critical influence in bastening the crisis of his fate.

There are a good many other facts developed in our accounts, which are not of much importance singly, but which concurrently give strong confirmation to the opinious we have expressed, that popular repugnance to Santa Anna is strong and spreading continually in Mexico, and that popular resistance to his sway is manifesting itself unmistakably wherever there is the slightest chance that insurrection can raise its head; and that it is only a question of resource and combination—a question of great moment in a country so exhausted of capital and industry—which procrustinates his fall.

tion—a question of great moment in a country so exhausted of capital and industry—which procrustinates his fail.

The Whale Fishery for 1854.

From the New Bedford Whalemen's Shipping List, Jan 9.

We present to our customers this moraing our annual review of the whale fishery for the year 1854.

The number of arrivals has been very large, and the aggregate of oil imported nearly competes with the import of 1851; when, it will be remembered, it was greater than in any year since 1847. Notwithstanding the large importation, however, the prices for all varieties have been well sustained, and the market active.

The amount of tounage employed in the trade has considerably diminished during the last year. The number of vessels now employed in the whale fishery comprises 584 ships and barks, 20 brigs, and 34 schooners, with a diminution in the aggregate tounage of 8,557 tons.

The intelligence from the Arctic fleet in 1854 has been of an unfavorable character, and the average of any previous year. Several ships have taken no oil, and others about 160 barrels each. Of the forty-eight ships which have probably cruised in the ocean during the past season, 15 of the number took no oi; and even the moderate success of others will scarcely relieve the enterprise from being characterized as an entire failure.

The fleet in the Ochotak Sea has been more fortunate, and will severage one thousand barrels cach. This, considered by itself, might be set down as a fair sepson's work; but in connection with the III success of the fleet in the Arctic, the general average is reduced to something less than eight hundred barrels, and shows a failing off of one hundred barrels or more from the average of last year, when a hips cruising in both seas met with good success. This result will materially affect the importations of whale oil in 1856, and from the best estimate we can make, the import during the present year will hardy exceed one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy-five the country, which is held at very high prices.

	HONE INTO THE U	NITED STATES IN	1854.
Fear.	Bble. sp.	Hills. seh.	Lbe. bone.
1841	159,364	207,348	2,000,000
1842	165,037	161,041	1,000,000
1843	166,985	206,727	2,000,000
1844	130,594	202,057	2,532 445
1846	157,917	272,130	3,167,142
1846		207,493	2,278,939
1847		813,150	8,341,680
1848	107 976	280,606	2,003,000
1849	100,944	245,492	2,281,100
1850	92,592	200,608	2,889,204
1861	99.591	325,453	3,005,500
	78,879	84,211	1,259,900
1853	105,077	260,114	5,652,300

The Boston Chronicle of the 5th inst. contains a complete copy of the liquor law which is to be introduced before the legislature of Massachusetts during the present seasion, for adoption in place of the present law, which will probably be repealed to make room for it. Temperance Committee, says the Chronicle has "published on the present law, which will probably be repealed to make room for it. Temperance Committee, says the Chronicle has "published a draft of all which has not been accepted by the committee, and will not be." It says:—"Some of the sections are conditions which are intended to re uder it effective and practicable. It is also far more rigorous in some novel features. It proposes to puntals sellers of liquor in violation of law, by impresonment in addition to fine, upon the first conviction. It provides for the punishment of expressmen and common carriers for conveying liquor expressmen and common carriers for conveying liquor completed."

principles of the present one, but with various amendments and additions which are intended to re der it effective and practicable. It is also far more rigorous in some
respects than the old law; and it contains some novel
features. It proposes to punish sellers of liquor in vilation of law, by impressoment in addition to due, upon
the first conviction. It provides for the punishment of
expressmen and common carriers for conveying fluor
corporates the property into the standard sellers of
arient spirits being brought into the standard sellers of
renders those who furnish the liquor lightle for the minschier which is done by its victims, and it compale persons
found in a state of intoxication to disclose the names of
those from whom they procured their liquor. Some important changes are also introduced in regard to the
science of spirits kept for sale contrary to law. The following is a brief abstract of the bill which is proposed
for the condideration of the legislature. It is entitled
"An act concerning the manufacture and aslo of spirituous and intoxicating liquors."

Section I prediction any person upors, unless it is of
foreign production, has been imported, unless it is of
foreign production, and been imported or also any such
liquors, except as is provided in this act.

Section 2 declares that the achotine or asl any such
liquors, except as is provided in this act.

Section 2 declares that the achotine or any town,
and the mayor and aldermen of any city, may annually
appoint suitable agent to sell liquor for mechanical,
clemical, or melicinal purposes. Every such agent
must receive a definit salary, not depending in amount
upon nts sales. But the authorite or as any
provided in the sales and the supercity containing not less than three thousand inhabitant
must receive a definit salary, not depending in
must receive a definit salary, not depending in
provided in the salary and the court of commust receive a definite salary, not depending in
servicine a definite of the provided in the same

Section 17 provides that any expressman or common carrier who shall be convicted of conveying iquor which he has reasonable cause for believing to have been sold under violation of the act, shall be obliged to pay \$20 and costs of prosecution.

Section 18 is to the effect that every person convicted of bringing liquor into the State, having reasonable cause to believe the same is to be illegally sold, shall be pusished in the manner provided in the 10th section of the act for persons selling liquor illegally.

Section 19 directs district attorneys, and the attorney for the county of Suffolk, to commence suits against all recognizances given under this act, within sixty days after they receive satisfactory evidence of any act which would cause a forfeiture thereof.

Section 20 provides that any person convicted of a violation of this act, shall, in addition to his punishment, be obliged to recognize in a bond of from one hundred to two thousand dollars that he will not within a year violate any other provision.

Section 21 provides that if a person arrested for drunkenness discloses the name of the person from whom he procured the means of intoxication, showing that an offence against the act has been committed, he shall be named a witness on a complaint against such person; and if he testifies freely and fully, the complaint against him for drunkenness shall be withdrawn; if not, it shall be prosecuted to final judgment.

Section 22 is to the effect that if a person, after having been notified by a wife to sell no more liquor to her husband, continues to sell it, she may in an action of tort, secover, as damages, a sum of not less than twenty dollars nor more than dive hundred.

Section 23 declares that if any person in a state of intoxication commits an assault and buttery, or lighters any property, the person who sold him the liquor shall be equally liable for damages with the intoxicated man; and the party injured may recover his damages either in a joint action against both or a separate one against ther in

in a joint action against both or a separate one against either.

Sections 24 and 25 provide that any person who is convicted of owning or keeping intoxicating liquor with intent to sell the same contrary to law, and be fined \$20 and the costs of prosecution, or in default thereof be imprisoned thirty days.

Section 26 declares that if any two adult persons, competent to testify, make complaint under oath before a unitie of the peace of the Poice Court that spirituous liquor intended for sale is deposited in any house or other place, a warrant shall be samed, the liquor select and kept securely to await final action in the case. But no dwelling house shall be searched unless one of the complainants makes out that such liquor has been sold therein or taken therefrom for the purpose of being sold.

no dwelling house shall be searched unless one of the complainants makes oath that such liquor has been sold therein or taken therefrom for the purpose of being sold.

Section 27 provides that when any liquor shall have been selesed the person complained of shall be properly notified.

Sections 28, 29 and 30 provide that if it is proved at the trial that the liquor above mentioned, or any part of it, was kept to be sold in rio ation of the law, the pusible or court must declare it forfeited; and if pure, it must be delivered over to an authorized agent to be sold for the benefit of the State. If impure, it must be destroyed. But if it should not appear that the liquor, or a part of it, was kept for sale, it must be returned to its owner. Any person thus deprived of epictuous liquor shall have the same right of appeal as if he had been convicted of a crime, provided he gives surely in the sum of \$200 to prosecute it. In case of such appeal, any question of fact shall be tried by a jury.

Section 31 provides that nothing contained in the act shall prevent chemists, artists, or manufacturers, from keeping aprituous liquors to be used in their business, or to prevent the manufacture or sale of either for other purposes than as a beverage, or the use of wine for the commemoration of the Lord's Supper.

Atcording to the provisions of sections 32 and 33, it shall be the duty of any Mayor. Alderman, selectman, constable, or other executive officer, who shall receive information of liquor being sold in any tent or booth, near the scene of any public show or festival, to reliate such liquor, arreat the keeper, and take him before some justice of the peace or police court, and upon proof that the liquor being sold in any tent or booth, near the scene of any public show or festival, to reliate such liquor, arreat the keeper, and take him before some justice of the peace or police court, and upon proof that the liquor being sold in any tent or booth, near the scene of any public show or festival, to reliate such liquor, arr

many very important particulars, and has not yet been completed."

The Armenian Murderer in the Auburn Prison.

We gather from the Auburn Advertiser of last evening some interesting facts in regard to Diesson Gregory, the convict in the Auburn prison, who killed Henry Allen, another convict in the Auburn prison, who killed Henry Allen, another convict.

He is, he says, a native of Armenia, a Christian province in the castern part of Asiatic Turkey. His inther, a jeweler by trade, died some years ago, and was buried at Jerusalem. The son came from Constantinople to New York about two years ago. He went to Cortland county, where he was convicted of burglary last year, and sent to prison for five years.

"His conduct," says the Advertiser, "has been as singular and so variable since he has been in the prison, and his broken dialoct so difficult to comprehend, that the officers and physician were led to suspect his sanity, and sent him to the Lanatic asylum, at Utica, to be treated. The superintendent of that institution was unable to satisfy himself that he was insane, and some two weeks ago wrote the agent and warden to faite him away. The latter then sent for him, and placed him in the yard of the prison with a chain and ball attached to him, for security against his escape. On Saturday morains the two convicts, Gregory and Allen, were returning to the State shop from the kitchen, where they had been pecling potates for prison use, and while on their way, the former killed the latter with the ball which he was carrying opon his shoulder. He eviaces no sorrow for the act, and gaashes his teeth when he says, 'I kill him.'"

He speaks English very imperfectly, and it is not easy to learn from him anything of his history or motives. So far as can be understood of his words, he says that Allen, when he killed, was a man who had killed "great many time," had called him "Cathoho," had taunted him with having so large a ball fastene to him, and had hereated to kill him. And it is in this connection that he states with g

Chapter of Sulcides.

SUICIDE OF A BANK MESSENGER IN BOSTON.

Jacob H. Brown, a young man, unmarried, a massenger in the New England Bank, committed saielde by hanging himself, at noon yesterclay, from his chamber window, in the third story of Mrs. Petro Bachi's boarding house, No. 7 Bowden square. It appears that within the days past the bank accounts show \$\mathscr{s}\$ defailt of \$\mathscr{s}\$(700 and that various attempts were made to discover the leakage. All the officers revised their accounts with the bope of ascertaining the direction of the missing funds. Yesterday morning Mr. Brown camb to the bank at his usual hour, but he seemed dejected. Indeed, he confessed to the teller that his mini was troubled, and that he had passed a sleepless of hit. The cause of his sadness, however, he did not disclose. He had an interview with the Fresident, Thomas Lamb, Esq., in the morning, during which he gave a satisfactory account of all his business transactions, and he rarted with the President on terms of unbroken confidence. He then went about his office duties, and at a quarter of twelve clock went to his boarding house. He repaired at once to his chamber, and having made one end of a rope fast to a bureau, he tied the other end about his neck and then threw his body out of the window. His fall was about six feet and his ceath almost instant. Persons in treen street first discovered him and alarmed the inmates of the house. The body was cut down but life was extinct. Mr. Hown left two letters—one addressed to Thomas Lamb, Esq., and the other to his friend James A. Woolson, Esq.—both of which were dated on Monlay evening. His purpose of self-destraction was avoved in both; but it was the suspicion and not the guilt with drove him to the commission of suicide. Mr. Brown was for many years an active member of the Mercantile Library Association, and at the time of his death was its Teasurer. He has always discharged the duties of his office honorably, and his associates in the government of the society—Mr. W clove a THE SUICIDE OF J. BLUNDRLL-A BERACH OF PRO-

THE SUICIDE OF J. BLUNDRILL—A BREACH OF PROMISE—THE CAUSE.

Our citizens were pained on Wednesday last to hear
of the drowning of Mr. John Blundell, a very respectable citizen of Paterson, aged about sixty years. He
was in good circumstences, and had recomily been married to a Mrs. Godden, of this place. It would seem
that he had lately been under one one regarding
a trial which was to come off at this session of the
court—a breach of promise case—in which Mrs. Launbach (the mother of the young man killed by the latecatastrophe at the county rouse) was plaintiff. He
was an Engishman by birth and had been married to
his present wite about a year or eighteen menths, since
which time they had visited Europe together and were
reputed to have dived together very happity. He is said
to have been a very timit yet worthy man, and it is also
rumored that he had offered Mrs. Launbach \$200 to
withdraw the suit. This we do not wouch for, hewever.
His corpse was discovered in the water at about eight
o'clock on Thursday morning. The coroner held an inquest, when the jury returned the following verdict—
That the decased, John Blandell, came to his death at
four o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, (he
being alone and in a fit of partial derangement) by vohuntarily throwing himself into the mill race leading
into the Passaie river, opposite Broadway, in Prospect
street, and did then veluntarily kill and drown himself.—Paterson (N. J.) Guardian, Jan. 9.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY OF CINCINNATI.
A few days since, it will be remembered that Miss S.

street, and did then voluntarily kill and drown himself.—Paterion (N. J.) Guardian, Jan. 9.
SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY OF CINCINNATI.
A few days since, it will be remembered that Miss S.
C. Bacon, who kept a periodical depot on Fourth street, opposite the Post office, mysteriously disappeared. Last night, Messrs. O'Ne B and Frailey, from Ironton, O., informed us that a young woman answering her description, on Monday last, was in Terre Haute, Ind., and took the cars to Paris, Ill., and thence the stage to Sullivan county, Illinois. She acted very strangely, and exhibited symptoms of insanity. After arriving at the hotel, she was questioned by the landlady as to her name, residence, &c., when she remarked that her name was Sarah C. Bacco, and that she was from Cincinnati, She was shortly afterwards observed to take a walk, and returning to the hotel, awooned away. She was provided with comfortable quarters, and physicians called in, who stated that she had taken laudanum, and it was impossible to save her. She died on the following day, Tuesday last. A two ounce viol, labelled "laudanum," was found in her possession. She received the sindest attention, and her remains were respectably intered in the village cemetery.—Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 8.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.

A boy named George Belden committed suicide in West Rocky Hill, Conn., on the 5th inst, it appears that the boy was staying with Mr. Culver, keeper of the town poor, who having lost some money (\$2') charged the theft upon the lad, and it is asserted that the money was found in his possession. A prosecution was threatened, which so alarmed him that a short time afterwards he was found in the barn, hanging by the neck, deal. He was only about 14 years of age.

SUICIDE OF A VERBAN.

We learn from the New Bedford Mercury that on Monday morning Mr. Gluey Whipple of Partucest, a respected citizen, seventy years of age, and the head of a family of wife and children, committed suicide by inhaling the gas of burning charcosh. He left a leiter stating as a reason for the act, that he had been unfortunate in business.

Our Demarara Correspondence.

GEORGETOWN, DEMARS NA., Dec. 15, 1864.

State of the Colony—The Murkets.

Notwithstanding the light importations of breadstude luring the last fortnight, but little advance in prices has taken place, owing to the arrival of several va-

seing expected. The stock of lumber is large, which oust lead to a decline in price. The colony continues healthy, notwithstanding the fears in certain quarters, from the large influx of pas-

rears in certain quarters, from the large indiux of pas-sengers from the islands. Not a dogle case of elekaneas has occurred among them, still the authorities have de-tained them several days at quaranties, for the purpose of fungiating their clotters and baggars, which is a most absurd stretch of authority, and will not be suf-fered to be repeated.

The weather has been most favorable for invigorating the drooping young crop. Business is reviving, and the resources of the interior are immones, and are fast be-ing developed with advantage and profit.

In consideration of the present hard times, I would beg to give your readers what I consider a valuable hint. bug to give your readers what I consider a valuable hint. On Saturday evening a member of my family purch-sed a bag of buck-wheat at a respectable family groomy, for which was paid \$1.25. Upon taking its home, a remark was made that it looked small; a pair of steelyards was procured, and it was found to weigh but eighteen pounds—a shave of six pounds. The excuse of the seller was that the bags were made small by mistake, but said they contained twenty-one pounds. When he was told that it weighted but eighteen pounds he did not offer to weigh any of the bags he then had in the store, but returned thirty-one cents without may from his. Another instance of the same party—bome time since a pound of butter was bought, and upon weighing it was found to weigh but thirteen conces. Taking it back, he added the quantity which he had given short, without making any other excuse than that his stales were wrong. If a respectable grocery practice such trands, what can be expected of the small corner groceries with which the pource classes are obliged to tapor. Court of Common Pleas-Special Term.

This motion is for a discovery of a paper-writing and entries in the plaintiff's books of account, to enable the defendant to answer. As to the paper-writing of which s discovery is sought, the affidavit of the plaintiff is posi tive that he may has not, nor never had, the paper referred to. As to the entries in the books, no necessity is shown for the discovery. The action is for work, labor and materials. The defendant certainly knows whether he employed the plaintill, and on what ferma, and whether the work has been performed, so that he can preface an answer to the plaintill's claim without a discovery of evidence necessary to make out his defende. The defendant does not even abow that any such accounts are in the books, but merely that they purport to contain certain charges of the phaintill for the labor services. To warrant a discovery of this kind it should at least appear that there were such entries in a specific book, that it was material to the defendant to have the discovery, and he shadd state the reason why it was so material, and that the defendant could not answer as well without as with the information. No one of these things is testified to in these papers. The motion for a discovery is never allowed except for some particular paper or account, which the movang party can identify and describe; and it can never be sanctioned that a party may, on a mere statement that his opponent has books purporting to contain entries of which he knows nothing, obtain an order for the examination of his adversary's books or papers in the hope that he may find something to aid him in his defence. Motion denied, with \$10 cov's.

George Cattin vs. Fred. R. Grots.—This action was brought to recover for services as an attorney, and for ferred to. As to the entries in the books, no nec

brought to recover for services as an attorney, and for brought to recover for services as an attorney, and for commissions charged for effecting purchases of real estate on Staten Island. The jury found a verticit for the plaintiff for \$f.00, which the defendant now moves to set aside. The first objection is to the admission of testimony to explain a receipt which was offered in evidence to prove certain admissions of the plaintiff. Without expressing any opinion as to the admissibility of such testimony, it is sufficient to say that no such objection was taken on the trial. If it had then been objected to, it might have been withfraw no exclude; and for want of such objection, the defendant must be considered as assenting to its admission. The second objection is, that the verdict is against the weight of evidence. I think that this objection is not well founded. There were no doubt services renieved by the plaintiff and his partner for the defendant. They did, while acting for the defendant, effect the purchase of a farm on staten Island, at a price \$5,000 less than the defendant authorized them to offer for it, and with that fact clearly proven, it can hardly be said that there was not sufficient vidence to sustain the finding. Whether or not such verdict was against law, is involved in the third objection, on which this motion is founded, via. That the verdict is against the charge of the Judge Upon the trial, it appeared that the plaintiff advaceded from the owners of the farm \$700, which, in his receipt therefor, he states to be in full of all demands for services on the sale and conveyance of the farm of Cennor. It also appears in evidence that one of the owners of the farm \$500, which, in his receipt therefor, he states to be in full of all demands for services on the sale and conveyance of the farm of Cennor. It also appears in evidence that one of the owners of the farm of or other and the sale and conveyance of the farm of Cennor. It also appears in evidence that one of the owners of the farm of or other of the form of the service of the farm of the owne

The Turt.

CALIFORNIA RACES.

The grand match race for \$0.000 came off yesterday over the Pioneer Course. Upwards of two thousand persons were on the ground, composed of the best field sportenen of California, and what gave more felat to the access was the attendance of a number of ladies. The day was delightful—we have never seen a better or more beautiful one—combined with the admirable condition of the course, for fast time, since our residence in California. Each of the mags have been in close training for six weeks or more, and both being known as first-rates, had a host of friends, who were willing to stake their all on their favorite. Col. Baille Peyton. Ex Governor McDougal, and a gentleman whose asses we do not learn, acted as judges, and T. K. Battelle as timing judge. Everything passed off in the Old Virginia style, and every one on the ground was highly delighted with the cay's sport, and went home feeling good—except those who lost Fifteen to twenty thousand dollars changed hands on the result.

Betting.—Seen five days previous to the race, Attila, in his training, showeds little lame in his shoulder, and his backers fought shy, lying back for the olfs which they got previous to starting, four to one. In one fastance \$4,800 to \$4500 was posted on Wake up Jake, who was the favorite at almost any odds. His upcountry friends were certain and sure they had the best thing they ever saw on a race course, and bet their bottom dollar on it—but didn't they get a high fail? They went so high there is no cure twing they have yet landed. After the first heat the odds changed from four and five to one, to even, and freely takes. At this stage of the game the friends of the lieuton Coit let loos wheir plunder and stuck to him like wax, betting their money at even till all bets offered want begging. A large amount of money was lost on time. Generally at even 3:50 was freely backed, and a single mile as low as 1:47.

The Hores—Mr. J. McCullough's cheating dieth to make a bruising race, low down in the filter if cu

up and down the stretch, we thought it languasthic to perceive any lameness. On stripping, he showed fine training and care, and he was just enough in flesh to make a bruising race, low down in the fittes if called upon. Dr. B. Hänton's bay gelding, Wake-up-Jake, looked in splendid order for a mile race, but to our eye was a shale too high in flesh to make a desperate brush on the last quarter of a two mile hast. He evidently had the foot of the Boston cold sever all times during the heats, but could not last. The jocksys having weighed and received their instructions, they came up for the First Hax.—They got the word after one false start—Attila the inside—a beautiful start. They west round the turn together. On the second turn Jake was a length ahead, and continued opening the distance down the boats side, the Boston under a strong pull. At the half mile pole the bay was four lengths ahead. Getting into the home stretch, the Boston coil took up the running and closed the distance to a length, each making a splendid brush down the home stretch. They passed the Judges' atand under a strong pull in L50 ¼. Round the turn Jake again went away from the sorred, and down the boat stretch, at times, was five lengths ahead, in which position they passed the half mile pole. On the lower turn the jockey of Attila commenced his brush for the heat, (a long one), and awinging into the home stretch was fast closing on Jake, At the quarter pole they were yoked, and down home they came, Jake a little ahead till within three bundred yards of the stand, when Attila made a most tremendous burst, outfooted and cut down Jake at the distance stand, passing the Judges' stand three lengths abead, and winoing the heat in 3.56, amid shouts that made the welkin ring.

Wake up-Jake was a little distranced but sweat out well; Attila was evidently in better ax, showing no signs of fatigot, and weat out like a Boston, as he is.

Exconn Hart.—The first time they got the word Jake made play from the score, and took the globes of the heat well

for the same amount has been consulted between the same horses.—Times and Transcript, Dec. 16.

A Wigginess Humand.—Not long since two gentlemen from a neighboring city came to Delcoit with the intention of marrying the same lady. Each was supported by his particular friends, and the prospects of either were flattering. While one of the gallants was exacted in the back parlor, 'in clover,' ealoying the society of the afflanced and her father's family, the gives was shown loto the front parlor, and the afflanced called to greet him as her prospective lord. The unasspecting innocent in the back parlor a waited impaliently for the lady's return, and upon inquiring found she had gone to Egner's for retreshments, and much to his chargin with his rival. The couple were absent some times—long enough to call at Rev. Mr. —— and be made one blood and one flech. The jobs was too good to be told, and on returning to the house the successful can didate bid his bride good night and returned to his house, and the groom, ever faithful, presented himself at his father in law's house, where he was confronted by the most intimate triend of his rival, who couly infor and the most intimate triend of his rival, who couly infor and the groom, ever faithful, presented himself at his father in law's house, where he was confronted by the most intimate triend of his rival, who couly infor which and the wile hearth refused to acknowledge his authority. The husband was perificed—was married and yet had no wifes—tried persuasion in rain—gut mad and went home withers. The rival was equally in a "fig.," and equally chagrined. Both returned to their homes, convinced that types'ee not always sure of your games when you're treed it."—Decret describer,

Anti-Slavery Lecture fig. VII.

The seventh anti-slavery lecture of the season was delivered on Tuesday evening in the Tabernacie, by Wendell
Phillips, Esq. The audience was large. The following is
the aubstance of the lecturer's remarks:

We are here to night to talk about slavery, and in this

course of lectures you have every variety of opinion on that subject. It is the great question of the day, and is

present age. A government is worth nothing that pre-tects the rich or the popular, for they can protect them-selves. But on great national subjects, where great

saves. But on great national subjects, where great interests are in jeopardy, then if government can hold together it is worth something. Monarchy has done it. With all our depreciation of aristocratic institutions, England has been able to strike off a million of fetters, and annihilate a honeage that never appealed to their sight for sympathy. This generation is to solve are properly whether we can ride out the tempest of a great national question like this of slavery. Every man is bound to exert his influence to show that we can do as much, if not more, than the corrupt governments on the other side of the Atlantic. You have had presented to you many cheering aspects of the stare question. So cleties in the South have been moved to favor the clueation of the slave, and so forth. Doubtless these archeering signs, and though small, they point the righ way. But there is another great question, and it is what progress have we made in the actual grappling with the slave power? Nearly twenty five years hav what progress have we made in the actual grapping with the lawe power? Nearly twenty-five years hav passed since the only radical move in this country was commenced, and where are we? Have we gained a victory? What are our means to fight out the battle? come here to night gravely to answer these questions, for slavery is a very grave subject to me. I timught once that it was merely a question of a held period. But there it is a very grave subject to me. I timught once that it was merely a question of a held period. But there it is a very grave ago. There is the great colorsal control is a very grave ago. There is the great colorsal control is a very grave ago. There is the great colorsal control have power, as it atood in 1831, tacily weakened, I rather think, strengthened, in twenty-five years, are think that we Garrisoniana site national questions to deeply—that we include in the south, and show if our strength. Well, we do not. Other men do its-desit to the applause of those who hear them. Some men blane us for criticising the church, the constitution, the acred institutions of the country. Well, friends, there is cleasedop, its walls briaking with samon, and the men inside are commanded by the ablest generals in the world, and we are outside of it. We are without Let ur go over our resources, and see what they are, Let us confess the strength of the enemy. The question with us is, how can vely upon them. You do not make an isalependent clergy by holding up your hands and exclaiming. "Great is the Evangelical clergy of the United States!" Slavery is not the question of a fugitive slave hunted through the streets of New York. Way, a liger—a deem tiger—would protect a fegitive slave, it does not need a man. There are cities in this Union where a fugitive slave hunted through the strength of the slave to New York. Way, a liger—a deem tiger—would protect a fegitive slave, it does not need a man. There are cities in this Union where a fugitive slave hunted through the strength in the proposition of the sure whene passed since the only radical move in this country wa commenced, and where are we? Have we gained a vic-A pulpit thus constituted, made of human mature, camnot content against this colonal money power. If not
in the pulpit, can you find aid in politics? For sixty
years the administration has been in the hands of the
slave power. It has fifty millions of dollars to spend,
and did any man ever hear that money could not key up
whatever it desired? Open fee doors of the Congress
house and let us lock in upon them. Suppose we find
them sober—(laughter)—why we don't send A No. I.
Christians to Congress. They are men not bound to trath
by some noble mane that their children are to laberit. There are always in it some fifty men just
going out. What they are to get they must get at one
or not at all. To fifty, thirty, twenty such men—sion.
anxious to be bought—Caleb Cuching comes with fifty
millions in his hand, and do you suppose that, anweed,
they are not already wow? They pass a Kansas bill—
the public here learns it, and dealers they will have an
indignation meeting, and they do. They send as antiKansas delegate to Washington, but he is a train toolate, and he finds that the South has got Kansas and
wants Chas, and he is not prepared to say what opinions
the North holds upon Coba. The men we send to Congress are always a day too late. Our indignation is
never ready for the time being. Enthusiasm is trasitory and soon dies out. In the mean time the slave
power, like a solid square of bayonets, is sliout and oold.
She lides her time, and waits until your enthusiasm has
died out. You cannot garner up popular sathusiasm
into a long struggle against government. Your
publishers, filse the Harpers, who daws mot publish as
Engith artislavery book. You, your publishess stand
in a critical pection, and he who takes upon him togive us the irreadure of Europe neuron governments of the abolition has not send have a things. I would not mar the character
of any great man of our country, but I innew of only one—
the time of the control of the country of the minority
ranks of the pulpit on one side, our passing upthe f

TO THE SECTOR OF THE RESEARCH.
Fermit me as one of your clinest subscribers, to e Permit me as one of your oldest subscribers, to call your attention to the recent movement of the city rail road companies. An agreement it appears has been entered into between them, declining to issue any more free liciats, not even to the public authorities of the city, who, heretofore, were considered gleany free. This arrangement of abolishing all free tights will, no doubt, meet the approbation of the people, as by so doing the companies can afford to reduce the price of face to three cents. For any own part I have always paid my five cents since the lines have started; but come to look at if, there cents is enough to pay. The decaptation of the "dead breds," as they are called, and the greater number of passengers taken by the reduction of the price, will bring just as much revenue into the treasury of the companies at the same time double the accommodation to the public. If a substitute distinct in the ground of accommodation to the public. If a substitute if right is place in your valuable paper, and advocating the views, it will call the attention of the public authorities to the subject.